

# The Latest Fashion Fancies

## HATS GOWNS FOR HOLIDAY WEAR



Too much importance cannot be paid to the subject of millinery, for with a becoming hat a shabby gown often goes unnoticed, while an unbecoming, shabby hat will most effectually destroy the appearance of the smartest costume that was ever designed. Many women are altogether too careless about the hats they wear. They choose some shape or color simply because it is the latest fashion, and then, utterly regardless of the fact that the shape and color are alike unbecoming, place upon their heads some fearful monstrosity, and wonder why no one admires their expensive costume.

In these days the hat is, however, a carefully considered subject, and this

season especially is the item of expense as regards hats a serious one. For the moment it is considered essential to have the hat chosen with reference to the gown with which it is to be worn. For instance, a black hat with a red costume is not nearly so smart as a red hat. With a blue gown there must be worn a blue hat, with purple a purple hat, and so on through the gamut of color fashionable this winter.

Hats are decidedly smaller than last year. This is not saying that large hats are entirely passe, for there are no end of most attractive shapes and styles of more than usual size. The majority of shapes are small and follow quite closely the lines of the head, showing to ad-

vantage the hair both at the sides and back.

Velvet toques and turbans and a variety of other small and medium-sized shapes are made in black, dark colors, light colors, and white, and owe the difference in appearance solely to the colors used, for the trimming is much the same on all. There are a few, but only a few, smart shapes that are covered with the velvet put on plain. The velvet is shirred, puffed, or laid in soft pleats, and consequently the effect is far better, much softer, and more becoming. One extremely odd and very popular shape has the shirring started at the center of the crown and then drawn in bias folds close together over

both crown and brim. This model has one ostrich tip, starting a little to one side, and then so placed that it covers the brim. Another shape has a plain spot in the center of the crown, and then the folds start from the center and are draped diagonally across, giving somewhat a Tam O'Shanter appearance as regards the shape. The trimming consists of a spray of pink roses, intertwined with green velvet placed at the left side.

Ostrich feathers, short and long, are just as smart as ever, and trim small and large hats. On the colored hats the shading of some of the feathers is most exquisite, and ranges from the palest to the darkest. This is especially notice-

able on the new blue velvet hats, for it seems as though there were more shades of blue than any other color. Short tips and long plumes are often combined on the larger hats, and when there is one long plume around the crown there is often to be seen ten tips inside the brim at the left side or just at the back, falling over the hair. There is one most hideous fashion which for the moment is popular, the bunch of tips inside the brim at the left side, the brim at that side being exaggeratedly large. There would seem to be no reason d'être for this extraordinary style, yet it has been accepted and must needs be chronicled, if not recommended.

Velvet flowers are worn this winter on the velvet and beaver hats. There

is something incongruous about flowers with fur and velvet, and on hats that are essentially wintry in appearance, and yet there is a certain fascination in the very incongruity. Pink roses, white roses, yellow roses, all are in fashion, and a lot of other flowers, especially those with long, loose petals, not, perhaps, to be found in any floral catalogue, but none the less effective. On the purple and red velvet hats these flowers are most effective of all, and with most exquisite shading of colors.

Beaver hats, trimmed with cock's feathers to match, are most charming, and are worn with the rough cloth costumes. There are a few exceedingly smart shapes in rough beaver trimmed with ostrich feathers that are considered suitable to wear with the elaborate cloth or velvet costumes, and the smartest are faced with white cloth. One such hat has for its only trimming, instead of the white ostrich feather around the crown, a wreath of white roses.

No well-balanced woman can keep from being interested in the details of dress, and this winter the subject is more than usually interesting on account of the very diverse fashions that have received the sanction of fashion's faithful followers. Never before was there known such luxury, such lavish display of gorgeous materials and trimmings, and, at the same time, never have there been so many charmingly simple and dainty designs to choose from. White chiffon and mousseline de sole, white silk and satin—all sorts of white materials, in truth—are made up in the simplest and simplest of evening frocks that, in spite of their simplicity, bear the hallmarks of elegance.

Lace is just as fashionable as ever, and the more fashionable is it considered, and yet there are gowns, and smart ones, too, made up without a particle of lace, or even of embroidery, and which are extremely effective, owing to the quiet elegance of the design, the perfect fit and finish of the gown.

For young girls it is thought far better style to wear these simpler fashions, but there are some among the older women who include the same models in their winter's wardrobe. These are with high and low gowns, made up in these simple styles; but as a rule the low gowns for evening wear are the more satisfactory of the two, the latter somehow being almost exaggeratedly plain, excepting for very young girls.

Shirred, pleated and flounced skirts, the flounces pleated or gathered, do not require to be trimmed, unless with the narrowest of gold or silver braid or with pearl or rhinestone passementerie. There are other more elaborate styles, where the flounces have lace medallions or are embroidered, but not to any extent. These are all on the simple order of gown. A narrow passementerie, on which are sewed crystal beads, is an effective trimming on a flounced skirt, and a not unusual one and much more youthful in appearance, too, than the pearl passementerie, and a narrow silk fringe is sometimes used.

### WHY DO OUR BOYS GO WRONG

A BOY baby is born into a family which welcomes him and is well fitted to care for him, says the "Indianapolis Journal."

He is surrounded only by good influences from infancy to manhood. His parents, with wise and loving solicitude, seek to instill into him the principles of truth, honor, and uprightness. He is taught that only evil can come from the slightest deviation from these principles; that even the so-called minor vices are not to be indulged in with safety.

He is carefully guided in his choice of companions, his school environments are considered not only for their intellectual but their moral bearings.

No effort is spared to build up in this boy a character so well balanced and so firmly based that he will be able to withstand the temptations that must inevitably confront him when he goes out into the world of men to act upon his own responsibility.

Then he enters this world, and how often—alas! how piteously often—all this training, all this environment, all the teaching that has been his and the example that has been set before him open to go for naught. With eyes wide open to what he is doing, with intelligent and full comprehension of the end to which such a course leads, this child of many prayers turns his feet to the primrose path and follows it down to darkness and to death.

Another boy baby is born into a different environment. His physical welfare may be considered, but his moral and spiritual nature has no attention. He is a boy of the streets; he finds such companions as he may; he gains such education as chance gives him; the atmosphere about him is possibly one of crime; yet how amazingly often such a boy develops into an honest, self-respecting member of the community!

Who is he that shall solve the mystery of these things? It will not do to say that training and environment mean nothing and are useless; that precept and example are never of avail. Everyone knows that this is not true; knows that training is the salvation of the many, and that of those who miss it many go to destruction.

But what shall account for the Abrahams? Shall their career be ascribed to remote heredity—the case of one who goes wrong, yet who has a long line of known ancestors of incorruptible character? So many sins are placed at the door of heredity!

It is doubtless true that the foundation of character should be laid a hundred years before a child is born, but what of the child who has the benefit of 100 good years and does not profit by them?

Is there a defect in the method of the training that is given—the training that has seemed wise and sufficient to parent and educator, and is everywhere accepted as the best? Is not enough stress laid on the physical and moral degeneracy that follows even mild dissipation?

Is the standard of honesty and integrity not placed high enough, or made sacred enough? Is the boy not made to understand and to know that no smallest deviation from the straight and narrow way of rectitude is ever justifiable; that no reward of wealth or fame is great enough to pay for a violation of conscience?

Whatever is the secret, it is one that many fathers of sons would gladly discover. For they must equip their sons to meet temptation, since, while the world stands, the evil will not cease to lie in wait for them at every hand. And everywhere are the fathers who have done the best they knew and are bowed in sorrow over the dear ones fallen.—Indianapolis Journal.

## ORIENTAL LOVE-PHILTERS AND POTIONS FOR MY LADY'S DRESSING TABLE

Eye of newt and toe of frog,  
Wool of bat and tongue of dog.  
Adder's fork and blind worm's sting,  
Lizard's leg and owl's wing.  
For a charm of powerful trouble, etc.

THE TURKISH women dote on having their fortunes told. Scuttling along in yashmak and feradji, on their way to the bath, the picnic ground or the bazaar, they never are in too much of a hurry nor too low in pocket to stop short at every gypsy fortune teller and settle down for an hour's seance.

Not only is she consumed with anxiety to see what fate has in store for her, but all her big fat metallic coins or attenuated silver piastres burn in her pocket until exchanged for charms, potions and philters warranted to "kill or cure."

While the strolling gypsies do a flourishing business with their bags of beans, broken pieces of glass, bones, buttons, stones, shells, "any old thing" in fact, the witch or "spay" wives who hold audience in some gloomy, rafted chamber or ruined tower are still more sure to catch the breeze of custom. There are no laws in Turkey to interfere with their business, for everyone, from the Sultan and his numerous family, is a slave to superstition and intensely interested in averting the "evil eye" and all the machinations of the great host of vampires, ghosts, peris and of great

uncanny and unpleasant spirit folk supposed to lie in wait for the unwary. Misfortunes, estrangements and worries of all sorts are promptly attributed to spells, that can only be thwarted or exorcised by consultation with a fortune teller, dream reader or astrologer and an investment in their wares.

Is one of the co-operative wives of the harem jealous lest some sister beauty is monopolizing more than her share of the attentions of the liege lord of the establishment? By the aid of the witch wife, or gypsy fortune teller, a wasting curse may be laid upon the offending one or a wax image devised into which pins may be stuck as occasion demands. Is a lover faithless? He is apt to repent when he knows that by the aid of magic any of the following curses may come home to roost:

"May'st thou become as attenuated as a thread and pass through a needle's eye!"

"May'st thou become small as my finger!" or

"Be, who will not love the maid, Five years on a sick bed laid!"

The throwing of the "buyu boghcha" is an almost universal custom among all classes. This potent charm, which is believed to either destroy or restore love, according to the wish with which it is thrown, is composed of earth, charcoal, hair, human bones, and some bit of clothing belonging to the one for whom it is intended, all tied in a rag.

If the death of a person is desired, the bundle is made in the form of a heart, and forty-one needles are stuck in it.

Antidotes against the "evil eye" are varied and numerous—the art of spitting always playing an important part. Blue glass bracelets are usually worn by girls and young women, while other valued preventives are charms written with ink in which ambergris is an ingredient, "turquoises," hares' heads, pearls, alum, wild thyme, bloodstone, carnellah, a certain gland from the neck of a donkey, cloves of garlic, or dried fish heads.

Nor are these practices confined to Asiatic Turkey alone. Among all the nations of southeastern Europe belief in fortune telling, the evil eye, witchcraft, djins, and demons is quite as universal as among the Mohammedans. The witch wife of Theocritus has her counterpart today in every village of Greece, Bulgaria, Macedonia, and Albania. At Salonica, in the Greek and Turkish quarters, the spay wife does a land office business with the brigands. She it is who makes corpse candles, mixing human fat with wax or tallow, by whose aid the "merry men" of the Balkans are able to locate hidden money or treasure. She it is who, with sundry and solemn incantations, boils the left hind leg bone of a wolf together with a plowshare in milk, then burns it, thus furnishing an unfailing test for rounding up a thief. Popular belief has it that as soon as this bone is put in

the fire the thief's leg will become paralyzed. In Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, an uncanny creature has pre-empted the only corner still standing of an old Greek temple which dates back to the days of Byzantine supremacy. At one side of the crumbling altar lies a great heap of old Greek bishops' bones, in which the thrifty witch wife drives a rattling good trade. Lovesick maidens and jealous wives, childless women and women with ailing children, women who have lost anything, and those who bear a grudge against some hated rival, come silently creeping in and, squatting down on the earth floor or a fallen beam, wait their turn to consult the oracle.

Amid the darkness of the uncared rafters ghostly white pigeons flit, complaining mournfully the while. From a charcoal brazier the fumes of smoldering laurel leaves, cloves, salt and flour rise in ghastly fingers of smoke, while on a long white draped table, punctuated with tall candles in antique wrought iron sticks, lies a composite assortment of donkeys' shoes, boars' tusks, the shriveled stomachs of storks, bunches of bog myrtle, pointed bits of coral and blue glass, and most precious and efficacious of all love potions or philters, whole or carefully parted roots of the mandrake.

Forked, fleshy and presenting a rude but startling likeness to the human figure, this root has had the reputation from the earliest centuries of being closely allied to the powers of evil.

NOTHING is more vexing to the average woman than, after probably spending the best part of an hour in crimping and curling her hair, to find that five minutes in the damp open air is sufficient to make every curl as straight as a cornstalk. It is not every woman's good fortune to be blessed with naturally curling hair, and consequently she has to resort to numerous devices in order to obtain those bewitching little curls which so enhance beauty.

But the great drawback to many of the methods is that, while they curl the hair very prettily, the curls do not remain, but, as the day grows old, become more and more dispirited, so to speak, until by mid-day there is no virtue or beauty in them whatever.

Acids Are Harmful.

There are certain French hairdressers who can wave your hair so that it will stay waved for a month, or can curl it so that it will stay curled for an equal length of time, in spite of all weathers. This result, however, is usually brought about by the employment of certain acids, which will remove the skin from the scalp if allowed to touch, and are, moreover, injurious to the hair. Consequently, the treatment is not to be recommended.

But there are a number of little-known harmless methods of keeping the hair in curl, which every girl or woman can try, and which are attended by excellent results. For rather coarse hair there is a curling treatment which is

particularly good for the hair which lies upon the forehead. Take one-half ounce of glycerine and after the hair has been shampooed, moisten the front locks and do them up. They will be a little stiff, but will lie upon the forehead nicely, and defy the dampness of weather.

Keeping Brushes Clean.

There are few people who know how to wash hairbrushes properly. After washing them in soda and water, they should be held under a cold water tap. This hardens the bristles, and makes them last much longer than if they were just rinsed in warm water.

Curling With Perfume.

A delightful set of curls can be made by waving the head with a spray of perfume. Merely moisten the head, sprinkling it just as clothes are sprinkled. The hair is now put up into curlers, and either left in over night or pressed with hot irons and taken down. It should be aired as long as possible by a hot fire or stove before the comb is put into it.

For making waves upon the head have the hair perfectly dry. Then run the tongs through it, giving them a twist here and there, until the whole head is a mass of waves. Then go over again, trying to deepen the waves. It is this second going over which dries the hair and makes the waves deeper and more permanent.

When time is scarce the hair can be curled by moistening it with a few drops of alcohol. It is then put into curlers that are not too hot. Very hot curlers burn the hair, and do not persuade it like those that are half warm. Each curl is held in the iron for one whole minute, and is then released, but not combed out.

If very soft curls are desired—little ringlets which cover the temples—it is better to use only water. Let the hair be well washed and dried; then wet the lock well with water and shake it out. Shake until half dry, and put up in kid rollers in such a way that the hairs are all exposed to the air. When dry, take down, and a very nice set of little ringlets will be found. The secret of curling the hair on the kid or other curler is to let it remain up until every particle of moisture is gone. Hair will often appear to be perfectly dry when it is really contains a little dampness. Then it is taken down too soon, with the result that it immediately loses its curl.

To Obtain Loose Waves.

There is also another treatment for the back hair, when one desires the fashionable neck coil which has become so popular. This is put up at night dry in the kid, and is prepared by running it through the fingers several times, and then rolling it around the kid until the hair lies like a big round ball in the kid. It is not very comfortable to sleep upon, but in the morning there is the most natural curl. Hair that positively will not curl can be wet with soapy water and put into iron curlers.

Ointment for Thin Hair Partings.

Rub this mixture into the thin places on the head every night. An ounce and a half of prepared lard, half an ounce of castor oil, twenty minims of oil of rosemary, one drachm of tincture of cantharides, and two drachms of balsam of tolu. Any chemist will make this up.